RELATIONS WITH THE PORTE

GENERAL WALLACE CARRIES HIS POINT-DISPUTE OVER TARIFF TREATIES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIP Various telegrams published in the European papers announce that the Porte has demanded the recall of General Wallace on account of " his conduct" toward the Grand Vizier. These telegrams, dated sometimes in this city and sometimes in Athens, merely set forth the gentle fancies of some nnoccupied mind. We who live under the shadow of the Sublime Porte have heard of no such demand. Not a single city newspaper has hinted at any such dissatisfaction with General Wallace's course of action. In fact the judications all point to a quite general approval of the firm and dignified attitude assumed toward the Grand Vizier by the United States Minister. The Turkish Government has received pretty trustworthy information that General Wallace, in making his peremptery call for at- | what duty it chooses. Duties on three or four other tention to American grievances, acted under positive orders from Washington. It is now the talk of the town that a couple of weeks after the " incident at the Grand Vizier's office, one of the Sultan's aides took a message quite like an apology to the United States Legation, together with an invitation which led to two friendly visits to the Sultan on the part of General Wallage. Naturally it is hard to have accurate reports of what occurs at private interviews with royalty, but it is pretty generally asserted that the Sultan showed special attention to General Wallace, and even voluntecered the suggestion that care has brought the Grand Vizier's perves to a state that invites the charity of those who have to deal with that high functionary.

Since then the Turks have vouchsafed an amount of attention to the demands of the United States Government which could have been gained by no other means than those applied. Yet there is movement only-no positive action in the way of redress for the unrighted wrongs. In the case of Messrs. Knapp and Reynolds, the Porte reports vigorous measures in progress for the arrest of the wellknown Kourdish Bey by whom these gentlemen were robbed. The English Consul at Van has, however, informed his Ambassador here that the local authorities are doing all they can to thwart investigation. It is said that the Governor received \$1,000 from the interested parties to help him to see his way clear to release the alleged criminal. Since General Wallace induced the Porte to send new orders for the arrest of the young Bey the Governor of Van has seen fit to berate Dr. Reynolds for disturbing the peace by reporting the maction of the authorities. The father of Moosa Bey, the author of the attack on Messrs. Reynolds and Knapp, a week or two ago appeared at Bitlis with \$2,000 in cash and about a thousand pounds of fresh butter, destined to soften Mr. Knapp's heart toward Moosa. The Governor of the city, however, intercepted the sugacious old Kourd and put an end to his officions attempt at a compromise. These little indications show that if the United States Government does not relax its demand for the trial of the guilty Bey, justice may be done after another year or so of delay.

The petroleum question has also been taken up again by the Porte. The petroleum case relates to an illegal impost laid upon American petroleum under cover of a municipal order as to its storage at a distance from town. The exclusive right to store petroleum was given to a Turkish man-of-straw, who after collecting two or three times the usual rate of storage was to hand over a liberal per cent to the Government thus giving the Treasury a rev enue nearly double the S per cent impost authorized by treaty. This interesting arrangement has been in force, under protest, for more than a year, to the great satisfaction of the Turks and the equal disgust of the importors. The Turks have not yet mastered the idea which Lord Dufferin lately had occasion to present to them in connection with another case-that the modification of an existing treaty cannot be brought about by one of the contracting parties acting alone. Hence the United States Legation, after waiting a year for the Ports to re-examine the question, was forced to notify the authorities that unless the illegal excess of the storage dues is abolished American importers will be authorized to store their own petrolems. To this the Porte is preparing a reply. It holds that the customs treaty under which the unpost on petroleum is fixed at 8 per cent is to expire on June 5 next. Hence it judges that the American Government has no need to make such a fuss ever the violation of a tariff so soon to be void.

the treaties of commerce. The theory with the ancient Torks as to enstoms duties was that a subjects. Poor wretches of foreigners who are deprived of the blessing of the shadow of the Sulta cannot in justice be asked to pay such dues as thos who rest under protection of the Sultan's power Moreover, the ancient legislators felt that foreign goods should be encouraged to stock the marke Hence the rates of duty were originally very light views on the bleasings of protective tariffs. There was simply after ignorance of financial science. duty was to check the rapacity of individual collectors. The ancient view of the relation of the Custom House to the general revenue ruled Turkish finance long after the beginning of the present century. Financial advisors imported from abroad of late years have advised an increase of duties on imports and a decrease of taxes on home productions. The impocunious Turks have sagely decided to increase both. Heavy taxes are laid on every article produced in the country, so that the farmer or mechanic can hope for no profit beyond his daily dry bread. The revenue thus derived is to be augmented by a doubling or trebling of the duties on imports. Hence the Porte has denounced the commercial treaties with the various Powers as

fast as they fall in. All the Powers readily agreed, in principle, to the proposed increase in the tariff, but none of the Powers is willing to accept the higher rate of dutie until the last of the 8 per cent treaties fulls in. The Turks, however, are like the boy who when he wants a thing wants it awfully, and they insist on introducing the new tariff at once. All the Powers stand on the favored nation clauses of the capitulations and politely decline to pay more than 8 per cent. Germany agrees to give up her treaty, which is good until 1890. A constant state of exacerbation at the Porte and at all the Embassies is the result. Seven varieties of the same question are constantly in the process of presentation to the Porte. The pervoyaness of the Grand Vizier must be largely ascribed to the demands made upon his ingenuity for variety in the form of the seven nev answers which have to be made every time a provious series has been disposed of by the hard and

soulless giaours. This treaty question is discussed on a curious line with the United States Legation. By the terms of the commercial treaty the Porte was obliged to give notice of intention to end the treaty a year before the end of its term. If it failed to denounce the treaty before June 5, 1883, 8 per cent would hold good for another seven years as the impost due on American goods. But under the treaty a tariff convention had been arranged specializing the dues on different articles. This tariff convention was dated March 13, and contained a provision that unless denonnced within six months previous to the expiring of its term it would hold in torce during a new period of seven years. Just before March 13, 1883, the Porte informed the United States Legation that the commercial treaty expuring March 13, 1884, would not be continued for a new term. It was promptly reminded that the only commercial treaty between the United States and Turkey expires, if denounced within the proper time, June 5, 1884. The Porte took no steps to rectify its serious mistake until June 4, when it notified the Legation that the treaty expiring June 5 had been denounced in March and would not therefore contipue during another period. It was informed that no such depunciation of the treaty has been received at the Legation. In fact, no such denuncia

This point was well taken by General Wallace Admitting that the notice of March 13 applied to

tion had been made, and by the terms of the treaty, the time for obection having expired, the treaty

would continue in force during another period of

the treaty, the tariff convention, not having been ounced, must remain in vogue during seven years. On the other hand, if the notice given applied to the tariff dated March 13, about which nothing was said, then the treaty, not having been denounced, remains in force another seven years with the general statement that not more than 8 per cent duty shall be collected from American goods imported into Tarkey. General Wallace of course had no right to depart from the strict letter of the treaty. At the same time, wishing to afford the Turkish Government every facility, he offered to negotiate a modification of the article of the treaty which fixes duties at 8 per cent. This offer the Turks have not accepted, they holding that because they wished to denounce the treaty so small a matter as their failure to do it within the prescribed time cannot be permitted to wound the interests of the Imperial Government. The Porte has refused to settle the petrolemn question during a whole year because it hopes by prolonging the discussion until after June 5, 1884, to be free to put upon petroleum articles of American commerce were illegally augmented last year on the same theory.

But even if the commercial treaty is allowed to become a dead letter, the ancient treaties called the Capitalations give to American citizens in Turkey all the rights and privileges given to the most favored nation. Hence, until the German treaty expires in 1890, American merchants can bring goods into Turkey by paying the 8 per cent that Germans pay. The Porte finds the Capitulations in the Ray of its present purpose. So it has lately taken the extraordinary position that the commercial treaty, negotiated confessedly with a time limitation, abol shed all previous treaties. Americans are not thereore cutitled to the treatment of the favored nation. After June 5 of this year the Porte therefore intends to collect, by force, if need be, what duties it chooses from American goods.

This decision illustrates the point that a Turkish tatesman will dare everything so long as he thinks ae has nothing to fear but mild moral suasion This very fact makes the crisis one which calls for he grave attention of the United States Governnent. The view taken here of the United States in ts relation to Europe was shown by the editorial omments of the leading Turkish daily newspaper on the transfer of Mr. Sargent from Berlin to St. Petersburg. The Turk says: "While we have nothng to fear from a quarrel between the United States and Germany, the United States has everything to fear. It has, therefore, with proper prudence, removed the Ambassador whose continued presence at Berlin might lead to disastrons com-

The Osmanli Turkish newspaper lately aunounced on the shore of the Sca of Marmora. The city was onvulsed with excitement. Thousands stood cano" consisted of a small crack in the ground, ver which played a bluish flame. The abilities of Turkish efficials showed brilliantly in this emergency. The Prefect of Pelice went in person to examine the "volcano" and could make nothing of

it. The sent for this physician, who it seems is expected to provide remedies for all categories of physical convulsions. But the doctor could do nothing. So the police erected a wooden fence harm. The thing got noised abroad, and a meddle-some foreigner went to look at it. He took up a shovel and threw a little earth into the crater and alas' extinguished the volcano! The city is indig-nant at thus being deprived of a "lion" of great

SOME POINTS ABOUT NEW-YORK.

NOTES OF AN OBSERVER. Baggage is now coming into vogue. The United States cousts shows that our neighbor of Newark turns out two uillion dollars worth of trunks and vollses annually New-York makes only three quarters of a million worth A portion of your baggage is, of course, your umbrell A portion of your baggage is, of course, you, amount and New York makes of these to the amount of three midlons and a half every year, and Newark makes only sky thousand dollars worth. How stunies that Newark should exhaust het self in the trans business and New York excel is uniprelias; But Philadelphia is the great uniprelia town. There where the Quakers formerly instead their bounets for uniprelias, they turn out three million dollars worth a year. But of transa and values they make a bare \$250,000 worth.

Searching further among the statistics of circles nobudy has an umbrella' and outside of Newark and New uly makes \$28,000 worth of umbrellas and canes p Government has no need to make such a fuss over the violation of a tariff so soon to be void.

This raises the whole question of the tariff and the treaties of commerce. The theory with the treaties of commerce. The theory with the accient Turks as to ensions duties was that a \$1.000.000 worth of levelry, \$1.250.000 of hammer.

is \$30,000,000, of printing \$22,000,000, of brewing \$20,000,000, of larg \$15,000,000, of tallow \$7,000,000. farmitime \$10.000,000, of muchinery \$15,000,000; \$4,900,000, of awnings \$3,500,000, of booksinding blank-books \$5,000,000, of books and shows \$5,000,000 of bakery products \$10,000,000, of carpentering \$7,000,000, of wagons \$3,000,000, of carpentionery \$5,000,000, and of combs, to take care of the head, only \$15,000. We are the most uncombed people in the com-try, it would seem. We make about \$4,000,000 of drugs The large orphan asylum building on the Riverslo Park drive, not far from the New-York Central elevators. anot the Colored Orchan Asylum, which is also on th ormer institution is now seventy-seven years old, and ts creator and long superintendent, Johanna Bethune er of New-York, this corporation? formerly had its meet bildren, who numbered about twenty, were paraded, and the subscriptions thus obtained procured a site in Greenwich st. A business man by the name of Jacobs

gave the society some Broadway and Warren-st. and ime to only about \$4,000, and a lawsuit[at that early day, as now, was laid against the denor, the supposition eing that a man who would give anything for charity when he had rich children must be insane. Similar arguments were often used in the slave States when a man emandipated his negroes, and the juries were harangued by the judge to declare that the emancipator of negroes necessarily must be weak-minded. The orphan asylum spent \$15,000 to get the property, which in the me time had so much advanced in value that it became the basis of the revenues. Then came the cholera in 1834 and drove the orphan asylum to Broadway far out of the city, but in the course of forty years the big public drive went past, and this land, which cost only \$17,500, is be-fleved to be worth over a utilitie, and some time ago three acres and a haif, or a little more than one third or the whole, were sold for \$300,000. On this island it is not so much to learn to labor as to pay taxes and wait. Since I am looking at improvements on the Hudson River side I may mention the great Bloomingdale Asy-tem for the Insanc, when seems to be a sort of singular eight of it ask each other what it is, with that the tenorance so habitual in a great city like ours which fils up with people from everywhere. When this Liconningdale Asylam was ready for inmates in 1821, it was considered the linest building of its nature in the world. The managers had designed to build it of white marble but came down to brown stone reinctantly. At a later data hew buildings were added and these in 1834 were greatly enlarged and the prime expense up to that time was about \$250,000. It is said that this institution will one day be removed to White Plains, considerably north of New-York County. Somewhere between three hundred and four hundred inmates are believed to be in this institution, which is really a branch of the old New-York Respital, that had a department in the early part of this century solely devoted to the insane, and neatly seventy years ago the Legislature appropriated over \$20,000 a year to this branch. Bloomingdale was in the vicinity of the present institution; it was ready to receive seventy-live patients more than seventy years ago.

Just as soon as a man succeeds in buying his wife two or three of the biggest diamonds in the market, the styles changes. A fashion item says: "I'my diamonds are now the correct thing among ladies who are supposed to set the style." It is very discouraging. We shall have to cart the big diamonds to a saw-mill and have 'em cut up into proper sizes—and that will cost like the dioken.—[Norristown Herald.]

Says Matthew Arnold, "America holds

BROADWAY NOTE-BOOK.

MEN AND THINGS, THE COUNTRY ROUND. THE PERSONAL NOTES AND NOTIONS OF A BROAD-

WAY LOUNGER. Driving up the Riverside Parkway last Sunday, I saw that carryalls were running on it, taking people the round trip for 25 cents to the cape overlooking Manhatand and a David. saville. Most of the blasting is done and the overlapping orders of the drive begin to show walks and sod and

The Third Avenue Railroad Company has excavated a whole square on Tenta-ave, opposite Yucasing's brew ery to put up their car-sheds, reputr-shops and tiv-whee and driving cugines to operate the new cable ratiroad to High Beidge. No blasting was required on this ground. the soil being successive layers of gravel and sand. There is a considerable ascent which could hardly have to the north, and up this the cable will operate trains of cars, and thus High Bridge, instead of being separated by considerable gap from direct communication as is the ase with the elevated railroad, will be an easy ride and the Third Avenue line will then extend from the Post Office to Horlem and scross Harlem to Manhattanville, thence to High Bridge and along the banks of the Harlem River | lady vocalists at the capital city

The beer season is at hand. In Yuengling's brewer : 45,000 barrels of beer, and this quantity is exceeded a few other browers. Nearly all the browers become rich; it is related that Ehret is worth twelve millions of dellars, and is sometimes at a less to know what to do with his money. Claussen is also very rich. Ruppert has one of the most splendid houses on new Fifth-ave. opposite Central Park. Ynengling has connected his stables and brewery with solid brick masonry, put in a Russian bath for private use, and has 200 employes. These brewers go to Pennsylvania to buy the horses, and they say that it is no affectation which requires them to use heavy teams, as they take enormous loads. Lagerbeer is worth about 58 a barrel; hops are at about 25 cents a pound, and those from New-York State are considered better than hops from the West, and the American hop is said to be the best adapted for export in British beer is now in great part made of that a volcano had appeared within the city limits on the shore of the Sea of Marmora. The city was breweries of the first class, which freeze the storage vanits by chemicals and pressure. At one of the brew gazing at the phenomenon all the time. The "vol- eries mentioned the three engines which make the cold est about \$150,000, but they save in four or five years their value in ice. Increasing quantities of ale are brewed in New-York, and ale does not cost as much as

> ame in with a large French book to sell, and as he passed out the merchant said: " Voilat That is the second member of the Legion of Honor who has been in here today. Did you see his ribbon and star I'

> Wall Street is always an interesting picture to a per who can get information. New-st., which runs from Wall through in the rear of the Stock Exchange, is the chief place to see the sights, especially now in bright weather. ene place you will find a wagon dispensing boxes of Japanese tea sets at \$2 a case, and the idlers around there are just the men to buy such unnecessary presents to take home. All the queer new publications are bawked in New-st. There stand on the curbstones the dreamers from all parts of the world watching the petro is marked up or down. In oil as well as wheat, pork and otton, the veriest bengar gambies. I heard two clerks exchanging points upon the times; said one to the other: "I have not sold any goods for two months, but I have made about \$30 in cil." His "goods" consisted of rubper hands for stationers. The oil he dealt in was at the bucket shop and it had happened to flip his way.

Indeed, since gambling in stuple products replaced corporate speculation the ground-floor of gambling has be-New-st.; the dog may have been stolen, but he has been whipped into the proper tractability and will lick your hand as if he would like to give you a "point" if he sees any sign of being purchased from the brute who carries him. As these star-worshippers stand along the curbs drink, the runners from the brokers' offices move up and down like the pages on the floor of Congress, the teleup like batiners; and the low rour of hawling in the

Mr. Hewiti, was described to me by one of his col leagues as a man of surpassing imagination, with re-markable information, but such a warm head that it now materials in manufacture, bringing suit against a manu royalty for years back on some new European process of

Gumblers in telephone stocks are just now inquisitive about the suit against the Bell Telephone Company for priority of the telephone discovery. I asked perhaps the olest patent lawyer in America a few days ago to sepa rate the elements of this case for mc. He is not em-ployed on either side. He replied: "The suit heretofore has been the vehicle for stock jobbing. If it should be cided in favor of the contestant it does not give him any property rights but merely dispossesses an older form property, and hence the agitation would seem to me to or a speculation in the main."

aring the week that notwithstanding the dissemination of ten-cent reprints of novels, Hurd & Houghton, it was eported, said that their sales of bound books last year sere among the largest they had ever made, and that rebook-buyers were increasing and treasuring their books to make their libraries.

I have been told merely as a rumor by a bookseller tha the net result of Henry C. Murphy's library sale was only about \$36,000 to his family. It is said that the Brooklyn Historical Society first offered \$40,000 for the whole cary as it stood, and raised the offer to \$50,000, but the family of Mr. Murphy considered that the library was worth \$100,000, a sum out of the reach or hope o the Historical Society to raise. While the books, as I am informed, brought about \$52,000, there were some not taken away while others were returned on the excuse that some of the maps, plates, etc., in them were facsimiles and not first impressions. It seems that book-buyers have become quite expert and handle their wares icroscopically. Brayton ives, Kalbfielsch and Robt. Hoe ir., are said to be among the most persistent buyers in

Senator John P. Jones is said to be not for Arthur, wh ived with him when the latter was about to be President, but for Grant.

Mr. Wallack has had a prejudice for years past, it is said, against producing pieces requiring costumes of some former day. On the other hand, the light operas which are making the most money and doing most equally well all over the country are copiously and in cheral accurately costumed, and one of these is now, in old Hungarian dress, its predecessor was in Polish, entury, and the largest success of the winter was in Attle Greek. The eye no less than the ear, the mind no ess than the sense, require feeding.

May 1 was to have been the time when \$3,000 amalgamated builders would strike if steam hods were not taken out of new buildings. Babel went to pieces for the same

cendiary elements here, who see in him their natural master. The socialists, boycotters, dynamiteurs and man | knighted in his place."-[Arkansaw Traveller.

who expect to make of this country some such hell as flud in this native-bern American a man who sees them through and who is bound that they shall never have control of this city.

I hear that " Bill" Scott remarked list week that if they came to comparing records on railroad votes in Congress, not one Nathan would be left to say " thou man," or rather everybody would be at once a Nathar

The Rockevett Hespital lenear the junction and might be made a great open gallery of American | new Catholic church, James H. Roosevelt endowed this worthies gazing down on the Hudson River; and, amone hospital. He was born well off and with good real estate others, Hudson himself should be placed there. It is not generally known that in the House of Representatives at Waldington is a picture of Hodson discovering the river waldington is a picture of Hodson discovering the river waldington is a picture of Hodson discovering the river waldington is a picture of Hodson discovering the river was at and entered the bar a stroke of paralysis prevented was a stroke of paralysis. anvillo, or raiser to the most of his property during a life-time, survived him little more than a month, and the property reverted to the hospital. The block of ground still strong and the real estate boom high.

Mr. John'Jay Enox, who is to be president of the Bank of the Republic, spent a considerable portion of his life in Minnesota and has been in the currency bureau of the Treasury Department almost since its beginning. He ecssful real estate buyer in Washington up to the time of the great improvements in that capital. Mr. Todd, the father, was a New England man who had a fixed faith it ter, and his chief posterity is through Mr. Knox. Mrs. Knox was ten years ago probably the best of the few

heir large building on Broadway near Madison Square employ about 500 persons in that single edifice, the population rising toward the top, and in the top they keep s many sewers as they can have on the premises. Thus being an important matter with men of the world, it is of a new coat in a few minutes, and that is why giving work outside of the house has its drawbacks.

Park & Tilford is all finished exteriorly, and why this store should have depreciated property around it, as some say, is strange, because it is a tasteful block. The great new hotel on Fifty-ninth-st., opposite the Park rate, now has its brown stone walls raised to the top of the basement. It is to be hoped that when this hotel is up, the nuisance of vagrant drivers of old earriages soliciting visitors to the Park, whose minds are otherwise employed, will be checked. If a man stops for one m ment to contemplate the foliage and surroundings of that beautiful Park, there comes upon him a fellow something octween a tramp and a highwayman, with a whip in his hand, and refuses to let him stand still and occupy his thoughts but perpetually blocks his ideas with the word, 'kerridge." The theory of this bat is that nobody can lesire to see that Park unless in a "kerridge." The Park has its joys to one riding, but its greater joys to the man or couple who need exercise and would look closely. The outh line of Central Park is new almost entirely closed by buildings. Lines of houses are also extending on the viaduet from the Park to the Museum of Natural History. which has its own park, and that is almost in order at present and will eventually be surrounded by good buildings. In the rear of it a large apartment house called the Manhactan has been put up seven stories high and taking in a whole block.

The Museum of Natural History attracts a considerable number of persons every day. It is nearly opposite the Metropolitan Museum, but divided from it by the reservoir. The organization of the Museum of Natural History seems to be excellent, though I should think that the American birds, for example, might be separated and their locality indicated. At present all the North American ornubology is assembled without regard to locality in our own country. It is said that the stuffing of birds and other animals was not perfected till the beginning of this century, and that within a few years past our New-York taxidermists do as good work as the French. When an animal is made ready for studing the siculi and the ex-tremities of the legs and arms are left to give natural expression, and the moth is kept out of the skin by arsenic which also cures it. The stuffing is generally made with tow and twine and the limbs kept in place by wires. As one goes to this Museum through the Park he can hear America is a thrush, while the robin region at belongs to a necessary and matter-of-course accessory to all mother family, the early settlers here having mismane English sparrow plays about the same part among the American birds that we did among the American men we first found here; the sparrow is doing the whole of politics up in the trees and around the houses, and is as noisy as an trishman and his party just from Dublin.

The new station at Weehawken is one of the larges that has been erected about New-York, and the new ferryboats, three in number, which cross to Fortywaters. The tunnel-through the Weehawken bills seenes very short, and if the full supply of money had been better insured this ferry and system would have taken even stronger hold than it has upon the travel. It is a rehef to many of our people to come into New York by an uptown reute and avoid the tortuous course and poor connections of the down-town car systems. I observe that . very large and handsome apartment house is almost finished in Forty-second-st, near this ferry. (The green cars which run from this ferry seem to carry great numbers of Frenchmen, who come in with their families and bables and bundles, often wearing blouses, and doing much to keep more fastilious people off the cars. It seems to me that this might be obviated to the advantage of the street car company by starting some of their cars from the foot of Thirty-fourth-st., which would then be Union squares as any of the yellow cars on Broadway. A would chop off the rough ends of the travel and at the

Some years ago Senator Edmunds made a summer excursion down the St. Lawrence River with one of his townsmen, the landlord of a hotel in Eurlington. Ednumds in early life was poor and the tavern-keeper's father had been his father's landlord at a farm-house near Burlington, the Edmunds family, it is said, occupy ing the inferior portion of the farm-house. The tavers keeper grew up and had plenty of acquaintances and was a pretty good politician and of material assistance to Mr. Edmands when the latter had become the most notable lawyer in the State and showed a turn for politics. When these two men went down the St. Lawrence together they met a Western editor also on his travels. and the tayern-keeper taught his two friends how to play poker. There began the present campaign to make Edmunds President, on the profound study of two small pairs as compared to a very small straight. The tavernkeeper in the course of time slipped up on this obligations and left Edmunds in the lurch, but the game is still going on and the small pair is expected to capture all the face cards in the pack.

About nine years Mr. Keene has been in New-York e brought here two millions to two and a balf, as was said by California experts at the time, he has only fived at the rate of \$275,000 a year. Any Prince of Wales would have starved on that allotment.

Said Mr. Stephen Elkins during the week: " If another dark horse is nominated by the Republican Convention, there will have to be found outside of the party masses the votes to elect him."

Mr. William Brown says that The Daily News, owned by Ben Wood and hunself, made \$102,000 net last year.

The new and chivalric style of politics is to belong to the bigger party for the sake of boycotting its natural leaders and having the secret wish that the other party

This country will not be a success until Engreason: they could not take all the building materials up on the human tongue.

I asked a leading business man who has had frequent occasion to have public relations with the police what kind of man was Capiain Williams. He said: "That is one of the bravest, most independent and most faithful men in the City of New-York—a host in himself. He is hated by law-breakers, brutes and those who want the laws suspended for their delight. All such make common stock against Williams. He is equally hated by the insection of the country will not be a success until Euglish editorial writers pay more attention to American jointeen ago, and while in Arkansaw is situated between Mehaphis and Sau Francisco. Its climate is mild in winter, but in summer, I am much concerved in American pointes and never time of sunying the situation. At the present laws suspended for their delight. All such make common stock against Williams. He is equally hated by the insection of the present of the p QUEST OF EL DORADO.

TRIBULATIONS AT THE CŒUR D'ALENE. A LIFE OF EXPOSURE AND PRIVATION—PICTURESQUE

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMP AND TRAIL.

friom a special correspondent of the tribuse.1 Exque City, Cour d'Aione, Idaho, April 17.-It is strength of its twelve or fifteen hundred inhabimetropolis to every hundred mites throughout the sthers, Hudson binself should be placed there. It is not there, and if he had married as be designed as the controllers of his endown that in the House of Representatives at might not have had this asylum; but after he was graduated energing known that in the House of Representatives at might not have had this asylum; but after he was graduated energing to only in the house of Representatives at might not have had this asylum; but after he was graduated energing to only in the house of Representatives at might not have had this asylum; but after he was graduated energing to only in the house of Representatives at might not have had this asylum; but after he was graduated energy and on the trails the amount of onlying country and on the trai Northwest), life is the crudest kind of camp existof the adventure s knew what they were going to face. None made adequate preparations for the trial. One man told me that he lived for two months on bacen alone-no flour, nor beans no coffee to relieve it, and without any means of shoot ing the deer of which he saw plenty almost every day. Another on a perilous journey for a new sup without provisions of any kind and only kept him

self alive by eating the pine mess and sucking snow Now the siege has been raised, the deceness of the winter has passed, and food of a certain kind is always near enough to make the fear of absolute starvation very slight; but in two weeks in the would go a long way to check many a young enthusiast from throwing up his present comfortab situation to come and pick his fortune out of the dirt of gold diggings.

THE GENEROSHY OF MINERS.

Even now men come into the city almost every day nearly starved and broken down with their journey from their far-off cabins, without money or valuables, and have to throw themselves upon the charity of the first stranger they meet to get a meal. And this gives ample scope for the display of the one virtue on which all miners pride themselves -their generosity to fellow-miners in distress. And this is no myth, the generosity of miners. "Never to let a white man want for food so long as you have half a meal ahead," is the standing maxim of camp life. Most miners have learned from stern experience what the miseries of starvation are, and every prospector knows that if he is hungry and can strike a fellow-miner with a dollar in his pocket he is sure of fifty eents at least. One of the evils of this is that there is always a large class of shiftless ne'er-do-wells hanging round camp who refuse to work and live on the generosity of their fellows. In Eagle City to day probably not one-balf of the population are making their own living. Two weeks ago it was worse, for then money was more plentiful and charity easier to find. Now professional beggars are beginning to be well known. Every day therefore some of them leave the city and start off over the trails to the railway lines, and the camp is not sorry to lose them.

It would not be of much use to give any man less than a dollar, for nothing (except drinks, which are 25 cents costs less than that; and if a beggar condescends to name any particular sum as suitable to his needs it is always "a dollar or two" that he asks for. A night's lodging costs always a dollar-the accommodation consisting generally of a share of a bunk strewn with cedar boughs and a couple of blankets, sometimes of a small canvas cot and blankets, sometimes only of a corner of a floor and a few cedar boughs. A sheet is a thing I have not seen for three weeks, while the arrival of a bedstead in camp would be a thing to chronicle in the newspaper, and the bedstead itself would probably be put on exhibition at one of the saloons.

POTATOES, BACON AND BEANS. Meals, too, cost from a dollar upward. There are two kinds of meals: the ordinary meal of bacon, pork chop (sometimes on a Monday beetsteak). beans and coffee, which is a dollar, and the extra meal which has two eggs added and costs 50 cents more. Hitherto I have never regarded the potato as a thing deserving of much respect, but two weeks in camp have altered my feelings with regard to it. and I will never speak slightingly of potatoes again. The true robin of In civilization the vegetable is ill-used-accepted a unknown everybody longs for them. One restau rant has just profited enormously by this universal so he stored them quietly away. A few days ago it fried potatoes on its bill of fare, and that they were included in the dollar, so for a day or two, until the

mended in the dollar, so for a day or two, until the potators gave out, the "Bell" had nearly the whole custom of the camp.

Another vegetable of which one learns to think well out here is the bean,—of the Boston bakes variety,—but for very different reasons. Fork and beans are the quail and manna of this wilderness; and the manna is of distinctly more importance than the quails, for no man ever pretended that he ate pork and beans for the sake of the former.

It is pathletic to see the little shifts and devices to which the lonely prespectors resort to introduce

It is pathetic to see the little shifts and devices to which the lonely prospectors resort to introduce some variety into their diet. But it is not easy to obtain much variety with only pork and becaus and codies and flour to work upon. Sometimes they will contrive with flour and water and bacon fat to make a kind of batter in which to cook their pork, or they will labor for half a day to produce a broth of crushed beans and odds andjends of bone, or with some sugar and whiskey and water concoct a species of wine sauce which they lavish impartially over beans and pork alike.

The SWEET USES OF ADVERSITY. THE SWEET USES OF ADVERSITY.

But the life of a prospector tends to develop a man's powers of shifting for himself, and many of the old hands are very strong in resource. Half way between Eagle City and Thompson's Falle, on one of the worst parts of the whole trail, some ten miles from anywhere, a wagen conveying a man and his household gods into the mines broke down. It was the first wagon that attempted the trail and none has tried it since. But the man most concerned in the mishap was not distressed. Having unloaded his belongings he piled them in the snow on one side of the track and overturned the wreek of the wagon on the other. He sent his horse back to Thompson's Falls by the first man who passed. Then looking through his properties be unearthed a barrel of whiskey and three boxes of eigars; to, taking a white sheet of pine wood, he wrote on it with the end of a burnt stick the word "Saloon," and nailed it to a tree. A stump of a tree with the backboard of his wagon and a blanket spread over it made a table on which the whiskey, cigars, a bucket of water and two tin cups were displayed to

bucket of water and two the customers, the best givantage. Then he lighted his pape and sat on another stump to wait for customers.

When I found him he had only half a box of cigars left and a quart or so of whiskey. These he thought would last until the trail was good enough

hardship takes care to shift as large a portion as possible on to other's shoulders. But the most pathetic sight I have seen was on the trail from Beaver City to Jackass Prairie—which forms the chief western approach to the mining region. There on a steep mountain side with his legs stretched across the trail lay an old prospector, gray-haired and with a long gray beard, and his face weather-beaten and deeply lined with years of hard mountain work. As we approached we thought he was dead, but he was not—only very sick, and his voice was weak and faint as he told us that he had been lying there for three days. He had been feeling sick when he left Spokane Falls, but had set to work to force his way into Eagle, and had got thus far when at last he broke down. Finding a small patch bare of snow he had lain down, and for three

days and three nights had been unable to do more than raise himself into a sitting posture now and then when hunger compelled him to eac. By his then when hunger compensed him to east by asside were the smouldering remnants of a fire which had been made for him by a passer-by and which each man who passed the said about a dozen men a day came by re-made. His only belongings were a little flour, some bacon, a can of beans and a small frying-pan in which he was then melting same snow over the fire to make drinking water. He had Excise City, Cour d'Alene, Idaho, April 17.—It is a strange life, this of a new mining country, and a tough one. Even here in Engle, which, on the strength of its twelve or fifteen hundred inhabitants already calls itself a metropolis there is a on all sides the level stretch of desolate looking

TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

the sufferings he went through, having lost on this same trail. And yet it is now said

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL AND ANECDOTAL THE JEANNETTE INQUIEV-MIS. LOGAN-A 700-

MODED REPLY TO "THE BREAD WINNING."

(PROVE THE RESULTAN CORRESPONDED OF THE LAMINESE, I.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Jesunette investigation. is slowly dragging along. Day after day the same witnesses assemble in the little research the Naval A Cars. mining region and on the trails I have seen safter-ings and neard tales of hard-hip which, if they value being brought to the serface. The efform of Dr. could be brought before the attention of the East. Collins to show that his brother was the victim of Cap. testimony to be offered becauter will prove that as sumption to be true. Through all these wears prohas not missed a single sitting of the committee the side of her counsel, Judge Arnous, she taken notes. suggests questions, directs frequently the line of inpower to defend the memory of her hashand fro ast separatons and the illadvised attacks of propie who do not seem to see their way clear to a vindication reputation of others. It might be supposed that her efforts in this direction would be seconded by certain members of the commuttee by confining the inquiry strictly within its proper limits. It undoubtedly is in their power to exclude all extraneous and irrelevants their power to exclude all extraneous and irrelevants matter, but their morbid curposity to hear the full details of that memorable retreat from the lips of the participants themselves seems at times to outrun their discretion and to lead them into lines of inquiry which make the end of the whole investigation appear to be still very far off. Thus Mr. Melville was directed to tell how dogs were harnessed to sleds and how peoples travelled in Northern Siberia, which, to do him pattee, he described in a highly graphic matner, much to the amusement of those present, who enjoyed his initiations of native ways and dialects. On another occasion, a member of the committee, I believe it was Mr. McAdoo, was "reminded of a story." He told it, whereupon there was great laughter. This, as might have been expected had the effect of refreshing the memory of Judge Buchanan, another member of the committee. He had to tell his fatory, too. When he had tinished there was more laughter. Mr. Curris, the memory of Judge Buchaian, another member of the committee. He had to tell his fstory, too. When he had finished there was more laughter. Mr. Curris, the counsel of Dr Collins, felt in duty bound to applied vigorously in order, I suppose, to strengthen his chent's case before the feommittee. He even went so far as to suggest that the story ought to be made part of the record, it was so good. Of course it was nothing of the vido of good taste as anything could well be. But the gentleman who told it was not able to withstand the temptation of airing his little joke, and he yielded to it. I wender what must have been the feelings of the widow who had just listened to the tale of her has hand's sufferings and whose silent tears ought to have commanded respect, if not sympathy, while this I am almost tempted to call it brutal—exhibition took place before her eyes.

almost tempted to can it brains—exhibition toos piace-before her eves.

That was a sad intile procession which made its way on Tuceday last from an undertaker's shop to the rail-way station. It was the close of another chapter in the history of the Jeannette expedition. The remain-of poor "Jack" Cole, the boatswain's mate, whose terrible experience in the Arctic regions had unsettled his mind and made him a raving maniae, were being his mind and made him a raying maniae, were being conveyed to their last resting-place. Among those who followed the cedim were Leunemant Danenhower and the mate's former comrades, Bartlett, Ninderman and Wilson. Sailors from the Wyandotte-acted as pall-bearers. As the procession passed through the streets people recognized the form of Lieutenant Danenhower and then knew what the little group of mentages meant. Involuntarily hats were raised as the cedim passed, and many were the people that joined the procession and accompanied it on its way to the depoit. It was a generous and spontaneous tribute paid to the memory of a noble character, and as such desires

carnestness and zeal that would redound to the critical stress. It is supported to their husbands. It is somewhat ing to hear their social qualifications discussed in out:

s ago it feelly serious nonner; to be told that Mrs. So wouldn't do at all; that Mrs. This and that has n Mrs. Z. no qualities which would enable her with dignity the place of "first hard of the land remark is often made that there could be no bette president than Mrs. Logan. She displays a won amount of fact, and has a remarkable memoniames and people. Her manuers are cordial at aging, and she has the happy faculty of a people who much her feel at their case. The sign of her great popularity, however, is to be to the lact that she has searcely any enemies amo own ex. In addition to her other good qualities. n sex. In addition to her other good quality excellent business woman. Indeed, it is about that her husband's success as a man to is the largely to her efforts and energy. about that her histands success as a man its points into is due largely to her efforts and energy. She is said, for instance, to conduct the Scuator's soldier correspondence, not by any means a light task when it is considered that there is not a soldiers organization in the country that does not call upon General Legan when it wants something. The fact that all such requests gecive prompt attention speaks volumes for firs. Logan's aptitude for business. She was, by the way, Miss Mary Camingham, of Shawnectown, III, when she married General Legan. He was at the time almost as striking a looking man as he is now, though lacking perhaps, somewhat in the dignity of manner acquired in later years.

Congressman Foran, of Ohio, I was told the other day, wishes to reply in a novel to the strictures on workingmen and tradesumons contained in "The Bread-Winners." What qualifications he has for size a task, or whether the whole thing was intended by any informant for a joke, I amounded to say, it would seem, though, that the interest in "The Bread-Winners," is in danger of dying out before Mr. Foran will make up his mind to settle down to his work. Perhaps the story is made out of as much whole cloth as that which credits ex Secretary Robescopwith an unstant as that which credits ex Secretary Robescopwith an unstant and the secretary Robescopwith an unstant as that which credits ex Secretary Robescopwith an unstant and the secretary Robescopwith and unstant which credits ex Secretary Robescopwith and unstant and the secretary Robescopwith and unstant and th

as that which credits ex Secretary Robeson with an un-controllable desire to write a book on politics generally and the ins and outs of Washington life in particular.

and the ins and outs of Washington life in particular. No doubt he has the material to make such a book entertaining and readable. He is said to possess a falent for writing which has rarely been exercised and for which very few people have given him credit.

While on the subject of book writing as a pastime for public men, I might mention the gossip set affeat by some wag here to the effect that Colonel Ingersoil will write a paper, entitled. "Is Irial by Jury a Fallane!" He could probably give some very interesting views on the subject. But no doubt his newly acquired interest in the cattle ranch of his quondain client Mr. Dorest in the cattle ranch of his quondam client Mr. Dor-sey prevents his paying as much attention to hierary work as formerly.

Talking of Colonel Ingersoff reminds me Williams, the member from Atabana, who delivered that extraordinary enlogy on the late Mr. Herndon in the House the other day. Nobedy had heard of him before. He was unknown to fame. Nove knew him by sight or was able to point him out to me en the foor of thought would last until the trail was good enough for him to get on, and meanwhile he had been making by charging 50 cents for a drink and the same for a cigarl an average of \$6 a day, and had found the time pleasant enough sitting on the stump and smoking his ripe all day with six feet of snow piled up around him.

FALLEN BY THE WAYSIDE.

But one meets many curious and some strangely sad wayside incidents on these rough mountain snow-trails. The number of dead animals—cattle and beasts of burden—which dot the way is piteous enough, and shows how man when he undergoes hardship takes care to shift as large a portion as